WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1867

Wilcox's Division, A. N. V. In speaking of Pollard's new work the

Petersburg Index says: "In Pollards new work, 'Lee and his Lieutenants,' in the sketch of Major General Cadmus M. Wilcox's career, there occurs an error into which the author should not have fallen, considering his claimed acquaintance with the composition of General Lee's Army.

"On page 506 the following occurs: Confederacy, and is generally related as having fitly closed, with illuminated scroll, the career of the Army of Northern Virginia. It is the story of the defenders c. Fort Gregg. Whose troops they were that gave this last example of devotion on Gen. Lee's lines had been subject to some doubt : but it is now certain that they were of Gen. Wil-

"It is certain that no such thing is the case. The infantry garrison at Fort Gregg Mississippi Brigade of Harris, formerly Po- extent reaction has taken place at the forms. sey's, and the Brigade was from the battle North, or whether the people are still satisof Manassas to Appomattox a part of R. H Anderson's, latterly Mahone's Division."

correct nor altogether wrong in this matter. The Infantry troops who were in Fort Gregg, were placed there by the order of Major General Wilcox, and the writer of this article superintended the movement. These troops were composed of a portion of the 16th Mississippi of Harris' Brigade, THOMAS' Georgia Brigades of Wilcox's Division in about equal numbers. Being present during the earlier attacks upon the Fort, we were dispatched to Fort Whit worth, a few hundred yards to the right to General Harris' Brigade, who were stationed there, when Fort Gregg was captured. General HARRIS was fighting under the command of General Wilcox at the time, being detached from his Division.

The Index further states:

" On the same page Gen. Wilcox is accredited stead of achieving success at Jericho Ford, May 24, as Pollard relates, his brigades (Lane's and replaced by Davis' and Cooke's troops of Heth's

suffered much. General Lee expressed sylvania the election is for a Judge of the has enacted a law by two-thirds' majority

12th of May at Spottsylvania, but one regilical Convention, in nominating its candilis proclamation, has rendered himself liathe giving way of Johnston's Division and "place the Supreme Court in harmony administration, that the President in gallantly retaking his own lines, with much to which he ascribes the probable result quoted is thereby nullified, it only shows of that held by General STEUART.

LEE detached one of the Brigades, McGow- revolution at the polls. An's, to help retake another portion of the In Ohio the election is for Governor and the beginning. The proclamation may line lost by Johnston, which they did most State officers. Also the amendment to the have the effect, and doubtless will, of gallantly, the distinguished Brigade Com | Constitution conferring the right of sufmander being severely wounded in the at- frage upon negroes is to be voted upon. tack. It was at this point where a redoak Although the Radical majority last Fall legal tribunals of the country. It places tree, twenty-four inches in diameter, was was upwards of 42,000, there seems to be cut down by the infantry fire of the enemy, some hope of its being overcome, so unfalling upon and killing some of the mem- popular is negro suffrage. The New York passed upon by the Supreme Court, obbers of the 1st South Carolina Regiment. Tribune thinks the contest will be close. This Brigade, with Mahone's Alabama In Iowa the election is for State officers. Brigade, commanded on that day by the The Radical majority being so great, about lamented Perrin, who lost his life in this 35,000, in a total of less than 150,000 votes, carry into effect, at every hazard, the manattack, occupied their position from 9 but little general interest is felt in the reo'clock A. M., on the 12th, until near day- sult, although the deflection of the Ger- the country may rely upon, will be done to light next morning, without the firing once | man element from the ranks of the Radiceasing, the enemy occupying the opposite cals must greatly reduce the majority. side of the works; indeed, the space between | On November 5th elections are held in the traverses upon the Confederate side in New York, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisa few instances alternating with Federal consin and Maryland. In New York the and Confederate soldiers.

rather disastrous fight.

We have generally found we could write | On the succeeding day, November 6th, of the late war without detracting from or | the people of New Jersey and Kansas vote reflecting upon the conduct of others, and for members of the Legislature. In the if all writers will confine themselves to first of these States interest is felt, as party what they know, much misrepresentation strength is about equally divided. Since will be prevented and a kindlier fellowship the magnificent majority in California, for will spring from our great misfortune .- | the Conservatives, and the wonderful losses The history of the world does not parallel of the Radicals in Maine, we are prepared in glorious achievements the deeds of Lee's to see a majority of these States carried by Army of Northern Virginia-let us not de- the party of the Constitution. Connecticut tract from the record by private jealousies sounded the slogan of Conservative success, or State prejudices, but let it stand before the freemen of California have caught up mankind as a magnificent monument to the glorious shout, and its echoes have the cause for which we battled.

Railroad Freights, has interested itself in our complaints in ref- which at the ballot-box will rescue the erence to railroad freights between this city | Constitution from impending dangers, and and Petersburg and Richmond. It is true | send the nourishing blood of reconciliation that if the labor and enterprize of the South | and good-feeling, warm and pure from the is to compete successfully in its own sec- great heart of the nation to the remotest tion with the manufactures of the North, parts of the Union. The military despotthe propinquity of the consumer is one of ism which now paralyzes ten States, and the chiefest points in their favor. It is the Freedmen's Bureau, which converts putting patriotism and sectional pride to useful laborers into expensive lazzaroni, too great a test to ask it to purchase articles | will yet disappear before the terrible conmanufactured near you, when those made demnation of a determined and intelligent at a distance are laid down at your doors people. May God speed the day. for less price. Home industry is often defeated by local prejudices, and we often denounce our people for a fault which lies at on his return from Rome with music, poeour own doors.

There are many articles manufactured in Richmond and Petersburg which should and would be used in this State, if the railroad transportation was not so high that miles, receiving therefor over \$47,000,000. the price is advanced beyond our reach.

It is true, that articles are now transported from Boston to Wilmington for much less than between Richmond and Wilmington, although the distance by Railroad is of the Seventh Judicial District in this about the same, without counting the dis- State.

tance between Boston and Norfolk. We trust the Index will look into this subject. Messrs. Engelhard & Price, Something must be wrong. Such old fogy notions will eventually break down the Railroads, and carry with it the prosperity to learn how the late rains have served the has gone; all places will prosper if their you information. own advantages are properly developed.-Let this be done by all means.

The Fall Elections.

"From this summary record we must detach CAVANAH, from Montana, by an over-one incident that glorified the last days of the whelming vote.

The Conservatives have certainly made a elections. It is impossible that both the political parties should not view the results in the ten States, which are yet to vote during fied with the tone and temper of the pres-Neither Pollard northe Index are entirely ent legislation of Congress, and endorse the Radicals. These elections, immediin November, will shape the action of that body. Decided Radical victories will send the members to Washington loaded to the muzzle with malignity towards the unoftowards the President, the Conservative party, and the Constitution. A decided would dampen Radical ardor, add strength | braced within its terms of all disqualificaget reinforcements from the remainder of to the President, embolden the Conservative leaders, and give : prestige to the more | ded that no jurist of respectable standing moderate Republicans, such as Fessenden. SHERMAN and BINGHAN.

The influence of the approaching elections upon the Presidential question must to the means proper to be employed in be very great. A decided Radical victory giving practical effect to the exercise of the give us your friendship and co-operation, will insure the nomination of STEVENS, privileges restored by that important docuwith three performances erroneously. He was Sheridan or Stanton. A falling off in their senting branch of the Government while No complaints are urged—no charges made not engaged, except slightly, on the first evening at the Wilderness, his troops did not hold their vote will bring forward more prominently possessing and exercising ample authority own on the 12th of May at Spottsylvania, and in-Colfax, while Conservative victories will per channel through which those rights McGowan's) behaved most disgracefully and were render General Grant and Senator Fessen-DEN very proper Republican candidates.

General Wilcox was very heavily engaged | The elections to be held in October oc- surprising to witness the crude suggestions on the first evening at the Wilderness- | cur on the 8th of the month in the States his four Brigades doing great service and of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa. In Pennhimself very highly gratified at their ac- Supreme Court and members of the Legis- which provides that "No person shall be lature. The Judicial election is enlisting registered or vote by reason of Executive His troops did hold their own on the the most exciting party canvass. The Radment of the whole Division, the extreme date, in its platform declared that it is the ble to impeachment! We have seen it sugleft, being broken, and this on account of policy of the Radical party of the State to gested, in no quarter friendly to the ad the capture of almost the entire Brigade of | with the political opinions of the majority | General STEUART next to it, involving it in of the people." The majority last Fall was gistration" now going on at the South the disaster. Gen. Lane, with portions of about 17,000 for the Radicals. Mr. Ste- His proclamation, in effect, puts all whom his own command, and the 38th North vens has expressed distrust of the result in Carolina, Lt. Col. Ashford, of Scales' Bri- both Pennsylvania and New York. He is gade, immediately swept down the lines, a sagacious politician, and the "apathy" was the early perception of the signs of a his opponents to admit virtually, that not Holding their own lines so firmly, Gen. reaction in public sentiment and a coming setting at naught the constitutional powers

election is for Secretary of State and oth-Wilcox's troops did not achieve a suc- er State officers, including members of the accompany a copy of the proclamation of cess at Jericho Ford, but none of them Legislature. As this State gave a Repub- the 3d instant, required to be furnished to behaved disgracefully. They charged the lican majority of less than 14,000 at the enemy back to the river, and were checked last election, much interest is felt in the and order of the President are embodied by heavy batteries posted upon the opportresult. It is thought that the Constitution- in a general order by the War Department, site bank, when they withdrew to their al Convention, now in session, will submit and issued by General Grant in the ordifirst line. Neither Davis' nor Cooke's negro suffrage to the people. In the other following words: "The following proclama-Brigades fired a shot, but being the sup- elections held on this day there is not much tion and orders of the President of the Uniporting line, after the firing was over, interest felt. If the Germans of Minnesota ted States are published for the guidance indeed after dark, we believe, they were vote against the Radical ticket, it may of all concerned." advanced to the front to relieve the troops | carry the State for the Democrats. In Mawearied by a long march and a hard and ryland the new Constitution is alone to be submitted to the people.

aroused the yeomanry of the Pine Tree State. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, and probably Minnesota and We are glad that the Petersburg Index Iowa, will join the advancing column,

> Cincinnati welcomed Archbishop Purcell try and flowers.

It is said that Mr. Oakes Ames has the contract to build the mountain section of the Pacific Railway, some six hundred This is the largest single railway contract ty of the law, to maintain the supremacy of the ever made in this country.

Mr. Haight the new Governor of California, is a nephew of Judge Henry Welles,

MARION, S. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

Editors Journal, Wilmington, N. C .: GENTLEMEN:-Thinking you would like

success of the Conservative and Democratic | white lint hanging from its native stem, | day for the purpose of nominating and uni

known in this section of country before. Such is the condition of our cotton fields at present. With fair weather much of the

Since writing the above I have . ade an examination of a field adjoining the vil lage, upon which there was as fine a crop ed, and some so far as to be putting forth leaves. I gathered a few of the bolls and ately preceding the meeting of Congress send with this for your own examination. Very respectfully, yours, &c., H.

> From the National Intelligencer. The Amnesty Proclamation.

We have alread stated that the Presi unanimously of opinion that the amnesty proclamation which was then agreed upon, tions, as well as all penalties, incurred by complicity in the late rebellion. We ad the soundness of this opinion. We refrained, however, from any speculation as may be asserted and maintained. This pertains rather to the judicial authority. In this view of the matter it is a little

and wild speculations indulged by the Radical press as to the past and future action of the President. They say that Congress pardon or amnesty," and that the Presilent, intending to nullify this provision by tends to interfere, directly or indirectly, in the miserable farce of "reit embraces upon an equal footing with other citizens of the United States-that is its legal effect, he believes—and if this be so, and the unconstitutional provision only it, but all other legislation of Congress of the Executive, were null and void from bringing the question of the constitutionality of the main features of what are called the reconstruction laws before the the great mass of the Southern people in an attitude to assert and maintain their rights and privileges, and if, when finally structions are still interposed by unauthorized agencies, military or otherwise revolutionary, it will again become the duty of the Executive to interfere and date of the judicial authority. And this,

From the National Intelligencer. The President's Proclamation of Civil Su-

In obedience to the orders of the President, the heads of Departments at Washington have generally issued circulars, to each officer and employe of the Government. We understand the proclamation

We have already published the circular issued from the office of the Attorney General in this connection, and now subjoin those issued by the Secretaries of State, Treasury and Navy. We have not yet been furnished with those of the Secre-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, September 5, 1867. is made my duty to enjoin upon you an observance of the requirements of that proclamation for an 'earnest support of the Constitution of the United have been made in pursuance thereof.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, WM. H. SEWARD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, September 11, 1867. By direction of the President, the attention of the officers and employes of this Department i called to the following proclamation, and they are directed strictly to observe its requirements for an earnest support of the Constitution of the United States, and a faithful execution of the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof.

> Secretary of the Treasury. NAVY DEPARTMENT, September 10, 1867.

HUGH McCULLOCH.

General Order No. 83: A proclamation issued by the President on the third day of September, 1867, is, by his direction, herewith transmitted, warning all persons against obstructing or hindering in any manner whatso-ever, the faithful execution of the Constitution and the laws, and enjoining and commanding all officers of the Government, civil and military, to render due submission to the laws and to the judgments and decrees of the courts of the Uni ted States, and to give all the aid in their power necessary to the prompt enforcement and execution of such laws, decrees, judgments, and processes, and especially enjoining upon the officers of the army and navy to assist and sustain the courts and other civil authorities of the United States in a faithful administration of the laws. The orders and requirements of the proclamation, and the exhortation or the President to all well-disposed citizens to testify their devotion to their country, their pride in its prosperity and greatness, and their determination to uphold its free institutions by a hearty co-operation in the efforts of the Government to sustaio the authori-Federal Constitution and to preserve unimpaired the integrity of the National Union, will, the Department feels confident, command the support and receive a willing and hearty response from every one connected with the Department and the

GIDEON . WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Political Matters in Richmond County. ROCKINGHAM, N. C., 9th Sept., 1867. Messrs. Editors Wilmington Journal:

There have been few political changes in Richmond county since the publication of of Petersburg. The day for forcing trade cotton crops in this section, I write giving my letter of August 20th. As soon as the correct number of registered voters is as-Two weeks ago there never was a better certained I will inform you. Registration to investigate the treatment of prisoners of The county of Mecklenburg, in North many, who, for some reason, regarded them prospect for a fine crop, but to-day I don't has not been completed, but, from the best suppose there ever was a poorer. Many information I have been able to obtain, the fields, which but a few days since were | negroes have a decided majority. Apprised In addition to the glorious Conservative fast opening, and planters were beginning of their strength, and the danger of defeat, gains in Maine, we have to chronicle the in many places covered, and instead of the negroes met at the Court House on Saturcandidate for delegate to Congress, Mr. fields are covered with black rotten bolls, ting on a suitable person to be sent as a I saw one of our large planters in the delegate to the Convention. Nomination ed an armed forced to take possession of A British King had bestowed large grants village to-day, who informed me that he was deferred until every portion of the sent to his near to have a new poils gather-ed for examination, and upon examination county could be represented, and for further of Farattarilla and the Arsenal to this nobleman, whose Scottish agents most propitious beginning for the Fall he found that the seed had actually sprout- evidences of unanimity. But it was an oc- Then the people began to prepare for shillings, "proclamation money"—a deed, an occurrence which has never been casion of considerable demonstration .-Several addresses were made-some un couth, nonsensical and entirely inapproprithe present year, with more than usual middle crop will yet be made, while the ate, and others unexceptionable, and better was composed entirely of members of the interest. Their issue will show to what top crop has almost entirely shedded off its than I was prepared to hear. Among the benefit their race prevailed.

as it had ever promised. I found many of has invariably looked to the white man for a Constitution designed "to promote the These "wanderers" were chiefly of old the propositions of the advanced wing of the bolls perfectly rotten, quantities sprout- instruction." The assertion has been sastained; they sustain it themselves. Said they: "Let the wrongs of the past, and our prejudices, be buried. If you have was soon felt among the people. Besides be recognized in the Southern and Central wronged you, we hope you will forgive us; we do not desire the confiscation of your and parts of Lane's North Carolina and fending but helpless South, which would dent and his entire Cabinet, who attended lands; we do not expect to be invited into your lowed to impressextra quantities from those Continent. be made to feel the weight of their wrath the consultation upon the subject, were houses, nor escort jour white ladies; and if one of our number were to attempt such a and subsequently issued, would have the thing we would not blame you to say, and Conservative gain, or better-a victory-legal effect of relieving every person em- we would say it ourselves, 'away with that abroad. Our home is in North Carolina, of either party would, uninfluenced by the and we have no desire to seek another .violent pressure of political necessity, deny Help us to make a support by giving us my neighborhood on several occasions, I tations because she had no children." This ourselves and we will make better citizens; and we will do you good.

> This is commendable and promissory. ecutive branch of the Government, while The only thing asked for is a fair chance; and if this is their ultimatum, I have no play" will be cheerfully given to them .-The real friends of the negro are around them and among them, and ready to do them good. From what source has the negro derived his support since his liberation? Has it been obtained from men in the South, who profess to have been loval to the Government of the United States during the war? I think not, for there are very few men who were unquestionably loval, who are, or were, able to help them; and those of them who are able, are the stingiest creatures on earth. Have the Nor hern people, who profess to be so philanthropic, furnished them with supplies Not to any great extent-enough, perhaps, to feed the sick, lame and blind a few days. Hasit been derived from the fields and farms of those who were formerly their masters? I think it has. The very men who are still represented to be unconscionable uncontrollable-uncompromising-and who, it is said, would become insurgents were it not for the interdictions of law, are the true friends of the negro. Having owned them they have no antipathy against them, but sympathize with them, and have given them a chance to live. These, I say, are the real friends of the negro. Not those who speak the softest words, wear smiling faces, associate with them, and strive to arouse their prejudices, embitter their feelings, and persuade them to look upon the Republicans as their only friends. The white man who puts himself on a social equality with negroes, stoops lower than they ask him to do, or rather aspires to a higher position than they think he is enti- sick. tled to: they look upon him as insidious; the first impression produced is that he is

In regard to voting they seem to want instruction, but it is a foregone conclusion, that in this section one of their own color will be nominated and elected as a delegate to the Convention. That this would be the case seems to have been unforeseen by their white coadjators, who, like the erow, that charmed with the beautiful plumage of the peacock, gathered some of the feathers and rigged himself out, but scarcely had strutted out in his pride and commenced the exhibition of himself, before the peacocks and crows seized the intrusive gentleman and not only stripped him of his beautiful feathers, but actually disowned any affinity with him, are frustrated in their purposes, "standing on the corners of the streets with their fingers in their mouths," looking forlorn and heartless, deserted by white man and negro too.

Is it right? I think it is. Well, I have said considerable about negroes and negro politics. I cannot help noticing the signs of the times, and drawing a conclusion as to the final result. The all-absorbing question now is, what party shall gain the ascendancy, or who shall govern this country? The negro vote, therefore, is regarded as an important balance of power; to obtain it the Republicans would foment a war of races. They tary of the Interior and the Postmaster | would disturb the Peace that the south, prevent its restoration, and shackle the industrial and commercial pursuits of both North and South in their best friends denounced by the invidious Radical aspirants, that they still show a States, and a faithful execution of the laws which | disposition to stand by the Southern peoforesee the result of allowing themselves to ize any section of our common country. be used as the tools of men who care for nothing but their own interest and eleva-O TEMPORA.

> Registration in Columbus County. WHITEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 26, 1867. MESSRS. EDITORS: The following is a list

ot registration, as far as made-two presincts yet to be taken : WHITES, BLACKS Cerro Gordo......144 Bug Hill.... Total......575

Majority for whites......279 The returns from the two precincts not yet heard from will run up a majority for the whites of three hundred or over. I will give you full returns as soon as heard of high price. Respectfully,

n Hartford, the inventor of a metalic com-

able to take carriage exercise.

pointed by the House of Representatives the office of Provost Marshal.

NEAR CHARLOTTE, July 31st, 1867. to supply them, and in April, 1861, order- Clarendon. the public property within her limits, viz . in the so-called colony of North Carolina what seemed inevitable; though for some scription of paper currency whose value time after the civil war began many con- was proclaimed at the Court House equal time after the civil war began many con-tinued to hope that some peaceful remedy to sterling, or the sum of half a dollar of Union that voted in 1866, and also the numwould be found to reconcile existing diffi- the well known standard of Spain. Some

most prominent, a desire to elevate and by events that certain "rights" could only vania, who settled among the Southern be defended by force of arms and a separ- aborigenes: "The men on foot with their ate Government; whereas those "rights" rifles and dogs-the women on horseback I said in my first letter that "the negro entirely depended upon the provisions of with their babies and spinning wheels."general welfare."

supply provisions and clothing for the French and Swiss. wronged us, we forgive you; if we have ordinary war taxes, tithes in kind were counties of Pennsylvania. Rudely carved distant relations and laboring servants.

should be deficient and meagre, as means tain serious people.

for various industrial and other purposes, lies.

greatly reduced by blockade. home on occasional furlough, into the con- representation.

possible alleviation of the suffering "ex- among widows and minor children. cept by conveying the prisoners to the border and turning them loose to go home."

humanity on the route. acters and nationalities. The weaker men tion was felt to be commensurately diffioften complained to the guards that the cult by the people at large in every section rude and violent among their fellow-pris- of the country. oners, robbed and ill treated them, plundered and sold their scanty blankets and clothes, and practiced various impositions. Prisoners occasionally were very insubordinate. Upon one occasion they killed two taught to resist every description of vassal of the guards. The guards themselves were for some time without tents, and often without sufficient supplies of food or fuel.

It appears to be now conceded that, in proportion to numbers, a large amount of tion was the desire under such circum-

of sudden indiscriminate slaughter.

were made from private citizens for the recharitable access to them was refused.position resembling brass, for the manufac- But with every possible exertion their conture of which a company has been formed dition was always described as most dein Providence, R. I., with a capital of plorable. A North Carolina Senior Re-\$300,000, has sold his patent to them for serve mentioned an Alabama Regiment of \$40,000 of the stock, three cents duty on Junior Reserves on guard at the same time, every pound manufactured, and a salary of who constantly purchased articles for the of contest and feeling was very great .-

The Treatment of Prisoners of War in garded with good will by the people.

The Treatment of Prisoners of War in garded with good will by the people.

The Treatment of Prisoners of War in garded with good will by the people. Dr. John H. Gibbon, of this county, has had special control of the prisoners. The from different sections of the State. furnished us with a copy of the following discipline was often regulated in a manner may be permitted to add, that upon the letter which he wrote to the Hon. J. P. C. exceedingly offensive to the soldier guards. approach of United States troops my house Shanks, chairman of the committee ap- Amiable people are not always selected for and premises became depositories of pro-

Carolina, and several adjacent ones, were more safe under my charge than in their chiefly settled by emigrants from my native own. All had suffered in various degrees, Hon. J. P. C. Shanks:—The people of State. About the period of Braddock's de- their means of existence being greatly re-North Carolina were not disposed to sep- feat, the frontier men of Pennsylvania duced by the natural consequences of war. arate from the Union of the States. In (driven in by the French and their North- which they still feel severely. These victory in California and the wonderful to pick, are now saturated with water, and should there be divisions among them, the 1860 they refused to call a Convention to ern Indian allies) retired Southward, and, circumstances may give a certain value to consider the subject of secession. But when crossing the Potomac below the mountains, remarks which are very respectfully suba quota of her troops were demanded to took up land among more pacific tribes, in mitted to the honorable committee on the coerce other States, the Governor declined what was then known as "the Barony of treatment of prisoners of war.

aged persons described the condition of The majority were unhappily persuaded these primitive emigrants from Pennsyl Irish stock, intermingled with English, Every exertion was made in the State to Welsh and Scotch, many Germans, a few

army. Consequently, a scarcity of each The names of such families may all now claimed of every edible and useful product grave stones in some old church yards pre--wheat, corn, bacon, syrup, wool, cotton, sent coats of arms and clannish titles of rice, tobacco, &c. Quartermasters were al- many European settlers on this Western

who used greatest exertion to obtain them. These Southern colonists strenuously ob-Many planters and their families volunta- jected to the importation of African slaves, rily dispensed with the use of meats in or- and strongly remonstrated with the mothder to supply the laboring servants. As er country of Great Britain, whose authorarmies marched in different directions, sol- ities at that time insisted upon the policy negro with his woodly head.' We hope we diers scattered through the country enquir- as beneficial. Both black and white sermay not be compelled to seek our friends ing for food at farm houses. They were vants were sold into the Colonies before easily gratified with bread-vegetables, the American revolution. An English Earl fruits and milk being mostly confined to suggested to Charles II "to send his Queen, dry rations in the field. As troops passed Henrietta of Spain, to the American planemployment on your lands; let us educate saw officers and men cheerfully cating raw shows the easy manner in which such subbacon. Great privations were endured by jects were considered in Europe 200 years families who stinted themselves to supply ago! An unmanageable tribe of Red men that point where a strong, bold movement were exported as slaves from an Eastern on the part of President Johnson is the It became a matter of necessity, there- colony to Malga in Spain, because they only thing that will restore the country to fore, that provisions for prisoners of war were found troublesome as servants by cer- peace and prosperity. The radicals have

burthened; but these privations were equal- riod, possessed no ships, were forced to it with the vilest standard that the land can ly endured by the sick and soldiers of the purchase and to pay for wild Africans taken produce. To obtain political victory it as prisoners of war, and disposed of to matters not how many cherished principles Toward the close of the contest, every traders by their own countrymen, and were they trample under foot; how many safeman of suitable age was ordered to the obliged to teach them to work and to sup- guards of our republicanism they tear front. Ordinary cases of exemption were ply food, clothing, sustenance and imple- down; how thoroughly they obliterate disregarded. Those previously excused ments for their constantly increasing fami- every element of stability in the country;

were drafted. Work at manufactories, saw The difficulties of this subject were man- potism they drive the car of state. They mills and some grist mills, was interrupt. ifest at the Declaration of American Indeed. Large numbers of negro laborers were pendence, and appreciated as a contradic- and they have sunk country far in the ordered to distant fortifications. Over- tion to a general truth then announced .- background, as a consideration of little imseers, blacksmiths, carpenters, millwrights The Africans, at this time, required a portance in comparison. To defeat them, and other practical and profitable mechan- double consideration, both as property and to restore our republican institutions, now ics were unrelentingly mustered into the as men. The common colonial laws with becomes with us the mighty problem. To military service to the detriment of agri- regard to the property remained without do this we must dive down below the radical culture and privation of general comforts, immediate change, but were gradually ameliorated by individual States. African in the almost buried common sense of the Finally, "the Senior and Junior Re- slaves, without being thus named in our people. To make the people feel the full serves"-planters, farmers, mechanics and Constitution of government, were personschool boys, hitherto exempt by reason of ally enumerated for Congressional Repre- them. Andrew Johnson should resign and age or special important occupations were sentation in the ratio of three-fifths-white appeal to them. Let him resign and decalled upon to guard the prisoners of war men being respected as units in the period- mand that a convention of all the States be at Salisbury. I was personally acquainted ical census. The natural owners of the soil, called to take measures against this politiwith many of the "Seniors," and purpose- "untaxed Indians," were then regarded as cal ruin that Congress is hurling against ly enquired of the guard, who were at cyphers of no political value for national the republic. Let him tell the people that

dition of the prisoners. They gave a sad As a transferable property, large invest- attempt of Congress to assume dictatorial account of the want of shelter, clothing, ments in wild Africans were insisted upon power and inaugurate new revolution. Let fuel and food. A large Factory was occu- by the British government, and the colo- him show to them the political picture as it pied as a prison, and a few tents were also nists were obliged to yield to the existing exists-commerce wrecked, the Treasury provided, while from 6,000 to 16,000 pris- economy of that age. In those portions of Department in ruins, the revenue adminisoners were held at different times-many the country where fire wood and winter tered for the benefit of those who hold the being exposed in the prison yard to severe clothing were required for more than half offices, the wealth of the nation squaninclemencies of weather. There was not a the year, this kind of labor proved expensufficiency of planks for sheds or huts, no sive. A gradual accumulation of these ser- for the benefit of agents and contractors, blankets for covering, few proper medi- vants, therefore, tended southward, where half the States under military dictatorship, cines and little variety of food for the they multiplied greatly in a cogenial cli- the other half threatened with a similar mate. Their increase eventually became government, corruption everywhere, vice The general state of destitution of these almost the only profit from the possession making a throne of virtue, and the country prisoners was described as "horribly dis- of slaves. This was considered an objec- driving madly through the same political tressing to the guards." But no one of the | tionable feature with owners who regarded | phases that preceded the French Revolumany well disposed and considerate per- them with humanity, from the interference tion. sons I conversed with, could suggest any with family ties in the division of estates

An attempt to establish a separate Republican Government upon the perpetuity I offered to prepare a petition to urge this of African slavery appears an error of pracplan, exchange or no exchange. It was tical statesmanship, because the instituin that manner. Four months before the individuals of other creeds who consciend drive our great republic to its destiny !

In the meantime numerous Western States and Territories were rapidly filling up with a population from different nationalities of Northern Europe, habitually age, to whom the peculiarities of negro bondage were little known, but, nevertheless, made highly objectionable.

The great mistake of Southern legisla-

prisoners of war died in Northern prisons stances to form a separate government, (the severities of winter having superadded | while the original Constitution of the Uni-Sin: I transmit herewith a copy of a proclama- rivalry for political ascendancy. I am glad to other discomforts) than among those in ted States was still regarded with respect to advance northward. The radicals must Sin: I transmit herewith a copy of a proclamation by the President of the United States, which was issued on the 3d of September instant, and it was possible as a specific pointment of the South. But to the efforts of disaptorized in the South. But to the efforts of disaptorized pointment of the pointment of the spoils to give motion by a large majority of the people. A dispointment of the spoils to give motion to see that when the worst passions of the pointment of the spoils to give motion to see that when the worst passions of the pointment of the spoils to give motion to see that when the worst passions of the pointment of the spoils to give motion to see that when the worst passions of the pointment of the spoils to give motion to see that when the worst passions of the pointment of the spoils to give motion to see that when the worst passions of the pointment of the spoils to give motion to see that when the worst passions of the pointment of the spoils to give motion to see that when the worst passions of the pointment of the spoils to give motion to see that when the worst passions of the pointment of the spoils to give motion to see that when the worst passions of the pointment of the spoils to give motion to see that when the worst passions of the pointment of the spoils to give motion to see that when the worst passions of the pointment of the spoils to give motion to see that when the worst passions of the pointment of the spoils to give motion to see that when the worst passions of the pointment of the spoils to give motion to see that when the worst passions of the pointment of the spoils to give motion to see that when the see that when the worst passion is the second to see that when the second to second to see that when the second to see that when the second to see the secon and rigid discipline, must be attributed er-on may suggest, from apparent facts, live power to a political faction. They the great mortality of both, rather than to that the Southern colonists, while claim- must learn, too, that the nation, in a terridisposition to stand by the Southern peo-ple, and that they have sense enough to the wilful negligence of the people on eith-the Constitution, did not generally disreze any section of our common country.

The absolute depreciation of means in For, although in several Eastern States too, filled with false ideas of the role he is the South was sufficient to cause many ad- acts were passed prohibiting negro slavery, to play in the future must be placed on the ditional miseries to the ordinary influences still the colored freedmen were never invillevel of his intellectual ability; and, with of war. The wounded I saw in Southern | ted to assume the privileges of the ballothospitals were terribly emaciated by simi- box and the jury bench. But as soon as his way upwards to the full extent of his lar causes entirely beyond the reach of any the well mannered, respectable and intellipublic or private measures of relief. Dis- gent Southern slaves were set free, they tress and suffering were almost universal. are at once considered entitled to all such The practice of warfare is accompanied by indulgences like other "strangers in the it. many dilatory horrors in addition to those land." Although, probably, not so intended, this fact surely indicates a high com-The people of North Carolina certainly pliment to the manner in which negro did not design to treat prisoners of war slaves were usually treated by generous with neglect or cruelty. The Captain of a masters and mistresses in Southern States company of Senior Reserves, well known as of North America. After a terrible revoa dispassionate and truthful man, assured lution, persons of discrimination in the me "the rations supplied to the prisoners South seem prepared to regard men of were quite as ample as those for the soldiers African blood as eventual citizens of the who guarded them." The country people United States. The freedmen will prosper were often induced by these State Troops among their former owners, who begin to bring in a variety of provisions for the to aid their industry and education, prisoners. Children were sometimes sent unless political prejudices and the with salt to them, an article both scarce and prepossession of races be promoted by indiscreet and dishonest interferences. It is also well known that impressments Kind counsel, moral and general instructions with gradual accommodations will set-A. Birkholtz, formerly of Colt's facto | lief of the prisoners, though sometimes | the many difficulties which appear insurmountable at first under sudden changes. The obvious conduct between former owners and their servants in this section evince amiable characteristics under the altered conditton of each race. It surely cannot be credited by any that the Almighty Creator has established diversities among men with but slight hope of her recovery. The \$4,000 for superintending the manufac-ture.

prisoners. I know many instances of solely to encourage strife and discord, but rather to invite a liberal toleration by mutual concession and self control for the

sides. They were called "galvanized or 1861 to 1865, I resided with my wife and the farm on which he was born.

Public opinion attributes a want of sys- the United States Branch Mint for 25 years tem and arbitrary measures to those who I had general acquaintance with persons visions, clothing, deeds and valuables of

> J. H. GIBBON, M. D., Mecklenberg county, N. C. Political Intelligence,

The following table, which we copy from a report made to the New York Constitutional Convention by the "Personal Representation Society," shows the Republican majorities in the various States of the ber of votes in each State that would have

| changed the | result: | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------|
| | | | Votes which | |
| | | | would have changed | |
| | | | | |
| | Rep. | Dem. | Maj. | result. |
| Maine, | 60,626 | 41.929 | 27,687 | 12,844 |
| Vermont, | 34,117 | 11,292 | 22,825 | 11,413 |
| N. Hampshire, | 35,137 | 30,481 | 4,656 | 2,328 |
| Massachusette, | 91,980 | 26,671 | 65,309 | 32,655 |
| Rhode Island, | 8,197 | 2,816 | 5,381 | 2,691 |
| New Jersey, | 63,542 | 63,947 | 1,565 | 798 |
| New York, | 366,315 | 352,529 | 13,789 | 5,395 |
| Pennsylvania, | 307,274 | 290,096 | 19,178 | 1,589 |
| California, | 33,221 | 26,245 | 6,876 | 3,488 |
| Oregon, | 10,283 | 9,956 | 327 | 164 |
| Ohio, | 256,302 | 213,606 | 42,606 | 21,348 |
| Indiana, | 169,601 | 155,369 | 14,202 | 7,101 |
| Kansas, | 19,370 | 8,151 | 11,219 | 5,600 |
| lowa, | 91,277 | 55,815 | 35,416 | 17,709 |
| Michigan, | 96,748 | 67,708 | 20,038 | 14,519 |
| W. Virginia, | 53,802 | 17,158 | 6,644 | 3,322 |
| Minnessota, | 25,983 | 15,775 | 10,208 | 5,104 |
| Ilinois, | 203 043 | 137,053 | 55.987 | 27,994 |
| Wisconsin, | 59,323 | 55,416 | 33,907 | 11,954 |
| fissouri, | 62,187 | 40,958 | 21,229 | 10,615 |
| Nevada, | 5,126 | 4.037 | 1,096 | 545 |
| Nebraska, | 3,938 | 3,838 | 100 | 56 |
| Jolorado, | 3,529 | 3,421 | 108 | 51 |
| 1 | 2,061,871 644 308 | 1,644,308 | 417,563 | 208,787 |

1,644,308 Total votes, 3,706,179

From the New York Herald, Let the President Resign!

The political war has at length reached struck blow after blow at all the intelligence of transportation were interrupted or over The Southern colonists, who, at that pe- of the country, until they threaten to level how near to the verge of a military desare bent on winning the race for party, froth, and in a deeper current seek safety import of that which rests so heavily upon he finds it impossible to resist entirely this dered, an exhaustive Indian war on hand

Are the people prepared for all this ?-Are they prepared to see the negro element set up at auction as the instrument through which the unprincipled politicians may ride into power? Do they taste the bitterness in advance of what such a future difficult to obtain accurate information at tion always had a feeble hold upon the has in store for them? If they do not, that time, but it was commonly understood hearts of many persons in the South .- | then is the country already dead, and there was some point in contention with Several religious associations specially ob- naught but a long night of anarchy and reregard to a general and prompt interchange | jected to it, such as the Society of Friends, | volution can awaken it from its lethargy. of prisoners, which prevented their relief the Moravians and the Dunkers, besides The negro to shape our political future ! to surrender of General Lee's army, 9,000 tiously abstained from it. The Southern Are we so lost to all respect of race and prisoners were sent to Wilmington under people often discussed its influences very brain power that we can settle down be charge of a North Carolina regiment and freely among themselves and in the public fore this radical idol and see in its black treated with every possible kindness and conventions of several States. But as this ness the glory of the land, instead of its property increased in value and extent, and ruin? Let Mr. Johnson look to this, and It was stated to me that the prisoners of became the foundation of much commer- let him rise to the demands of the time by war at Salisbury were of very varied char- cial capital and credit, general emancipa- throwing himself into the arms of the people, who, nauseated with this radical rule are ready for change and a reaction which will restore health and vigor to the land. The President, leading in the movement, may form a new party, and, through the overwhelming votes of the intelligence of the country, be restored to the executive power. The country wants in such a party no narrow platform of faction, but the great and broad elements of action that will restore the nation to its former vigor. Finances and progress must be the moving forces. The rebellion must be forgotten, and universal amnesty must cut the South aloof from the proconsulships that threaten every guarantee of freedom, let him work powers. Now is the moment of Mr. John son to seize fortune at the flood. The reaction is coming. Let him resign and lead

Horrible Suicide,

The Machias, Maine Union gives the particulars of a case of suicide which are harrowing to read. It seems that a Mr. Wm. G. Foster, a worthy citizen of Millbridge, Me., while laboring under excitement caused by business losses, shut himself up in his barn and deliberately hanged himself. A young daughter noticing her father's actions, suspected that all was not right, and sent a little child to the barn to watch her father. The child returning, said "Your pa is standing up straight on the barn floor smoking." In a minute the daughter was at the barn, and beheld through an opening in the door her father suspended by the neck. Forcing an entance through the door, she at once tried to release the body, but her strength was insufficient. Running into the street, she raised an alarm, and then overcome, the body of the father was taken down and life was extinct.

The health of Lord Brougham is im-proved since his return home, and he is now war at Salisbury were induced to change During the contest which prevailed from recently celebrated his 70th birthday upon